

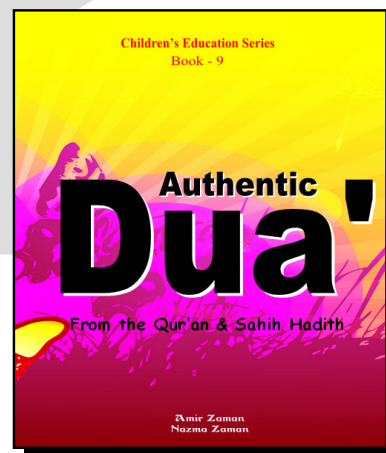
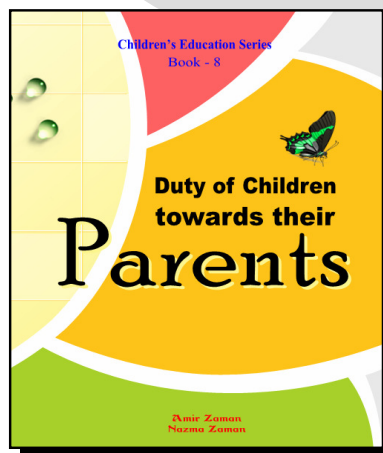
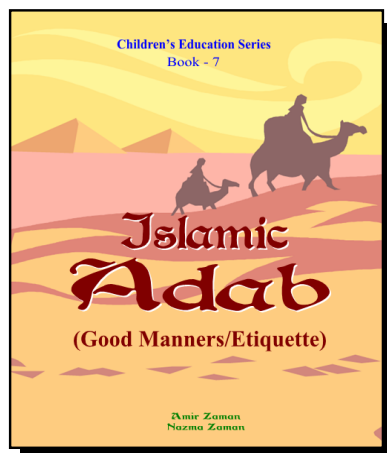
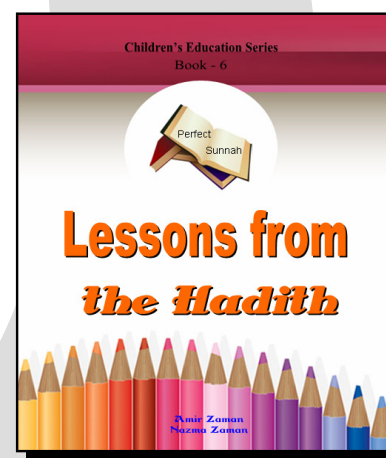
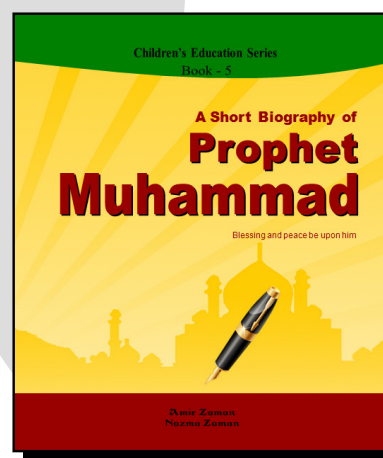
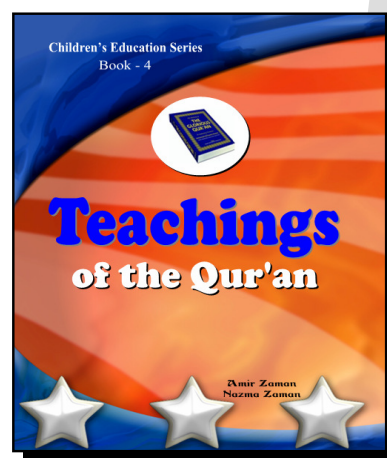
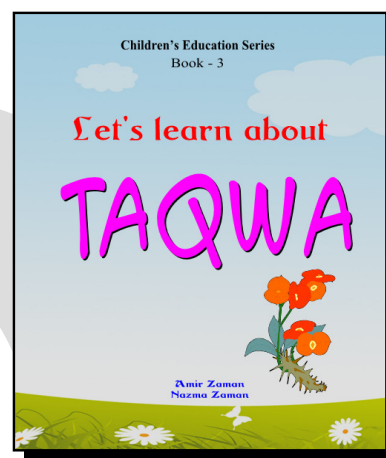
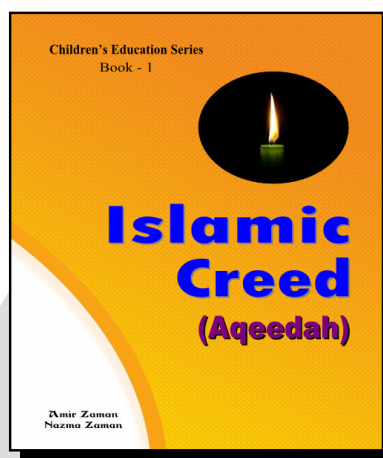
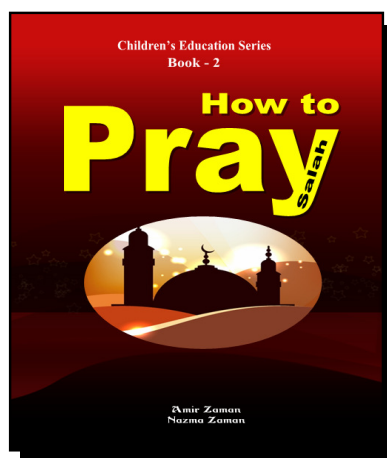
**Children's Education Series
Book - 10**

100

Questions & Answers

Amir Zaman
Nazma Zaman

Children Education Series - Book 1 to 10



"Assalamu-Alaikum" Peace be upon you

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Question # 1. What is Islam?

Answer: Complete submission to the wishes and commands of Allah subhanahu wa t'ala.

Question # 2. Who is a Muslim?

Answer: A Muslim is a person who submits to the will of God (Allah) happily and without protest.

Question # 3. Who is a Mu'min?

Answer: Mu'min is a person who has accepted Islam as his Deen and has taken the Shahadah as expression of his Imaan in Islam.

Question # 4. What is Imaan?

Answer: Imaan (Faith) means to believe in the Deen of Islam in the heart, to confess by the tongue and to act with the parts of the body as proof of submission to Allah.

Question # 5. What is Kufr?

Answer: Kufr means disbelief in Allah or covering up the truth.

Question # 6. What is Kalima Tayyeba?

Answer: Declaration of the Oneness of Allah, and the Risalat of Muhammad:
Laa ilaaha illal Lahoo Muhammadur Rasoolullah (There is none worthy of worship except Allah. Muhammad is Messenger of Allah)

Question # 7. What is Shahaadah?

Answer: Declaration of Faith in the Deen of Islam. Shahaadah (Testimony of Faith) is: "There is no one worthy of worship except Allah, who is One, and that Muhammad is the Final Apostle (Messenger) of Allah."

Question # 8. Has the Qur'an been revealed for the Muslims only or for the whole humanity?

Answer: Qur'an has been revealed for the whole humanity.

Question # 9. Who is a Sahabi (Plural Sahaba)?

Answer: Sahabi means a Companion. Sahabi (singular of Sahaba) is the one who was in the company of the Prophet Muhammad or just seen him (and is a known Muslim who understood his religion and accepted it.)

Question # 10. Who were the 4 rightly guided Caliphs of Islam?

Answer: a) Abu Bakr, b) Umar ibn Al-Khattab, c) Uthman ibn Affan, and d) Ali ibn Abi Talib [Radiallahu Anhum].

Question # 11. What is Akhirah?

Answer: Akhirah refers to The Last Day which is Judgment Day. On this day, every person will be called to account for his/her actions during life on earth before a Judgment is passed by Allah whether he/she enters heaven or hell.

Question # 12. Who is Allah?

Answer: Allah is the Creator of everything and Sustainer of the worlds (the earth and the universe). He is most Merciful and Beneficent. Allah is the only Ilah deserving obedience and Ibadah by His creations. He is One, without any partner or parents, wife or children. He is ever-living and the best judge.

Question # 13. What is Asma-ul Husna?

Answer: Asma-ul Husna means the most beautiful names of Allah. These are the Attributes of Allah, and can be found in the Holy Qur'an and Sahih Hadith of Rasulullah. "The most beautiful names belong to Him (Allah)." (Surah Al-Hashr, verse 24).

Question # 14. What is a major sin? Give some examples.

Answer: The major sins are those acts which have been forbidden by Allah in the Qur'an and by His Messenger (SAW) in his Sunnah (practice of the Prophet).

Some examples are: Interest, Adultery, Homosexuality, Gambling, Backbiting, Lying, Stealing, Drinking alcohol etc.

Question # 15. What is Ghibat (Backbiting) and its consequences?

Answer: Ghibat is a major sin. Ghibat is to say something about someone which they would not like you to mention, even if it is true. If it is false, then additionally it is slander. Severely punishable by Allah.

Question # 16. What is the Qur'an?

Answer: The Qur'an is the Word of Allah, revealed to the last Prophet and Messenger Muhammad (bpuh) through the Angel Jib-reel (Gabriel) and protected by Allah from corruption or loss. The Qur'an is a collection of Divine messages which were revealed to Prophet Muhammad (bpuh) through 'Wahiy'.

Question # 17. What are the six Articles of Faith in Islam?

Answer: To believe (1) in the Oneness (Tawheed) of Allah, (2) His Angels, (3) His books, (4) His Prophets, (5) the Day of Judgment, and (6) that the power of doing all actions (good or bad) is from Allah (Qadr). These are collectively known as Aqeedah.

Question # 18. What is the first obligation in Islam, after taking the Shahadah?

Answer: To offer the five obligatory (Fard) prayers (Salah) daily at appointed times.

Question # 19. What are the Five Pillars of Islam?

Answer: (1) Imaan, testify that there is no god worthy of worship but Allah, who is One and that Muhammad (bpuh) is the Messenger of Allah, (2) to establish the five regular daily prayers (Salah), (3) to distribute the Zakah once a year among the deserving, (4) to fast (Sawm) during the daytime in the month of Ramadan, and (5) to perform the pilgrimage [Hajj] (if capable) to Mecca once in a lifetime.

Question # 20. What does the word "Wahiy" mean?

Answer: Wahiy is an Arabic word. It means "Revelation from Allah" to the Prophets of Allah through the Angel Jibreel.

Question # 21. What are the purposes of revelations?

Answer: Prophets received the word (commands) of Allah through revelations and then communicated those to their fellow human beings for obeying and establishing in their personal as well as community life to ensure a pious life on earth and expect Jannat in the life after death.

Question # 22. How were the revelations communicated to the Prophets?

Answer: In different ways: inspiration, like in a dream, as Allah guided Prophet Ibrahim to make a sacrifice of his son; speech hidden away, as Allah spoke to Prophet Musa; and through the Angel Jibreel, as Allah revealed the Qur'an to Prophet Muhammad (bpuh).

Question # 23. When did the revelation of the Qur'an begin?

Answer: In the Layla-til-Qadr (one of the odd nights after the 21st of Ramadan) when Prophet Muhammad (bpuh) had reached the 40th year of his life (around the year 610 A.D.).

Question # 24. What were the verses of the first revelation?

Answer: The first five verses of Surah Al-Alaq (Surah No. 96): "Read, in the name of your Lord, who created; created man from a clot of blood. Read! And your Lord is most bountiful, Who taught (the use of) the pen; He taught man that which he did not know."

Question # 25. For how long revelations of the Qur'an continued?

Answer: For about 23 years from 610 AD to 632 AD.

Question # 26. Who used to recite the Qur'an once a year with the Prophet (bpuh)?

Answer: Angel Jibreel. But he recited it twice with him the year the Prophet died.

Question # 27. Mention some well-known persons who initially memorized the revelation of the Qur'an.

Answer: Prophet's Companions (to name a few): Abu Bakr, Omar, Othman, Ali, Ibn Massud, Abu Hurairah, Abdullah Ibn Abbas and Abdullah Ibn Amr. Among the women were Aisha, Hafsa and Umm Salma.

Question # 28. How many Chapters (Surahs) are there in the Qur'an and which is the longest Surah? And which is the shortest Surah and how many ayat are there?

Answer: 114 Chapters in the Quran.
Al-Baqara (no. 2) is the longest Surah.
Surah Al 'Kawthar (no. 108). 3 Ayat only.

Question # 29. How many Ayat are there in the longest Surah? And Is it easy to understand the Qur'an?

Answer: 286 (two hundred and eighty-six)
Yes, when you try. In His Qur'an Allah says: "We have indeed made the Qur'an easy to be remembered (and to be understood). Is there anyone that remembers (and understands) it?"
(Surah Qamar 54, Ayat 17,22, 32, 40)

Question # 30. When is a Surah called a "Makkyia" (Makkan) Surah?

Answer: When its beginning was revealed at Makka before Hijra. Of the 114 Chapters in the Qur'an, 85 are Makkan.

Question # 31. When is a Surah called a "Madanya" (Madinian) Surah?

Answer: When its beginning was revealed after Hijra to Medina, even if some ayat were revealed before Hijra. Of the 114 Chapters in the Qur'an, 29 are Madinian.

Question # 32. What are the main topics of the Makkan Chapters?

Answer:

- a) Allah and His unity (Tawheed).
- b) Resurrection and judgment.
- c) Righteous conduct, etc.

Question # 33. What are the main topics of the Madinian Chapters?

Answer: In addition to the same topics of the 'Makkan Surah', new topics were added. Such as, legal rulings, addressing the

people of the book (Jews and Christians), etc.

Question # 34. What is "Tajweed"?

Answer: It is derived from the Arabic root (jawwada), meaning (to make well) and refers to the rules of proper pronunciation, speed at which to read the Qur'an and the correct length and emphasis given to vowels.

Question # 35. What is Hadith?

Answer: Hadith or traditions are records of what the Prophet (bpuh) said, practiced, and his way of life. It also included any action done in his presence by any of his disciples and if they were approved or not prohibited by the Prophet.

Question # 36. What is Sunnah?

Answer: Sunnah means a path or way. In Islamic terminology, Sunnah means the practices of the Prophet (bpuh). It has the same meaning as Hadith.

Question # 37. Should Muslims follow the Sunnah of the Prophet (bpuh)?

Answer: Yes, as the Qur'an confirms: "Certainly, there is for you (Muslims), in the Messenger of Allah, an excellent example (role model)." (Wuswatun Hassanah: Qur'an 33:21)

Question # 38. What is the difference between the Qur'an and the sayings (Hadith) of the Prophet (bpuh)?

Answer: The Qur'an contains only the unaltered words of Allah as transmitted through the angel Jibreel to Prophet Muhammad (bpuh). The Hadith was inspired by Allah but the words were those of the Prophet (bpuh).

Question # 39. What is Zakah? Has Zakah (paying the poor-tax) been specified in the Qur'an and the Hadith?

Answer: Zakah means annual payment from one's savings to the poor. The Qur'an specifies that payment of Zakah is obligatory and should be given to the needy, etc. The rules and regulations for its collection and its distribution were given by the Prophet (bpuh) in his various Hadith.

Question # 40. What is Zakah Al-Fitr?

Answer: A Sunnah Muakkada (highly recommended) annual charity given in the last days of Ramadan or on the day of Eid Al-Fitr (before joining the Eid Jamat).

Question # 41. Mention two famous scholars of Hadith who compiled many Hadiths (Ahadith) carefully in their books.

Answer: Imam Bukhari (died 256 A.H.) selected 2,761 Hadith from out of 600,000 he collected and reported those in his book Sahih Al-Bukhari. Imam Muslim (died 261 A.H.) selected 4,000 Hadith from out of 300,000 he collected and reported those in his book Sahih Muslim.

Question # 42. Mention four books of Hadith which came later to Sahih Al-Bukhari and Sahih Muslim.

Answer: Musnad of Abu Dawood (died 275 A.H.), Musnad of Al-Tirmizee (died 279 A.H.), Musnad of Nasaee (died 303 A.H.) and Musnad of Ibn Majah (died 295 A.H.).

Question # 43. What is Hadith Qudsi?

Answer: A saying of the Prophet (bpuh) with reference to (quoting) Allah's words.

Question # 44. What are the three classifications of any Hadith according to its reliability?

Answer: Sahih (sound or most authentic), Hassan (good or less authentic), and Da-eef. If the Hadith is deemed Da-eef (weak or least authentic) it is not considered a Hadith, and it must not be practiced.

Question # 45. Who is Muhammad (bpuh)?

Answer: The last Prophet and Messenger of Allah to humanity.

Question # 46. Where and in what year (A.D.) was the Prophet Muhammad (bpuh) born?

Answer: At Makkah in Arabia (present day Saudi Arabia). 571 A.D.

Question # 47. What is the meaning of the name "Muhammad"?

Answer: The praised one. (This name was selected by the Prophet's grandfather, Abdul Muttalib)

Question # 48. a) What was the name of his grandfather?
b) What was the name of his father?
c) What was the name of his mother?
d) What was the name of his uncle who gave him protection against the hostile Quraish?

Answer: a) Abdul Muttalib.
b) Abdullah
c) Aameena
d) Abu Talib

Question # 49. How old was the Prophet (bpuh) when his mother died?

Answer: About 6 years.

Question # 50. How did the people of Makkah treat our Prophet (bpuh) before he announced his Prophethood?

Answer: They had great regard, honor and respect for him. He was named Al-Aameen, the trustworthy.

Question # 51. What is Al Hijra (Emigration)?

Answer: The emigration of our Prophet (bpuh) from Makkah to Madina.

Question # 52. When did the Prophet (bpuh) migrate to Madina?

Answer: In the year 622 AD, thirteen (13) years after calling the people of Makkah to Islam.

Question # 53. How old was the Prophet (bpuh) when he died?

Answer: He died at the age of sixty-three (63) years (in 632 AD).

Question # 54. What was the name of our Prophet's (bpuh) first wife?

Answer: Khadeejah (Radiallahu Anha).

Question # 55. How old was the Prophet (bpuh) when Allah's first message of Qur'an was revealed to him?

Answer: When he was forty years old.

Question # 56. Who revealed (conveyed) Allah's first message of the Qur'an and subsequent messages to the Prophet (bpuh)?

Answer: The Angel Gabriel (Jibreel).

Question # 57. For how long was the Prophet (bpuh) married to Khadeejah? How many children they had?

Answer: For twenty-five years, until her death.
Six children.

Question # 58. What did the Arabs believe in before Islam?

Answer: They were idolaters. (Those who take idols as their god and pray to them.)

Question # 59. To whom did the Prophet (bpuh) preach Islam first?

Answer: To his family and friends secretly in Makkah.

Question # 60. Who was Jesus?

Answer: Jesus (Issa according to the Qur'an) was a Prophet of Allah and a servant of God (Allah). He was not a son of God.

Question # 61. Was Prophet Isa crucified and killed?

Answer: No. Allah saved him and raised him up to His Kingdom. Someone in the likeness of Prophet Isa was crucified.

Question # 62. Who were the first to accept Islam?

Answer: Prophet's wife Khadeejah, his cousin Ali, his servant Zayd Ibn Harithah; his friend Abu Bakr, and Abu Bakr's daughters and wife.

Question # 63. How many people accepted Islam after three years of preaching?

Answer: Only forty. After these three years, Allah ordered the Prophet (bpuh) to start preaching Islam openly to everyone.

Question # 64. Who was the closest relative to the Prophet (bpuh) and one of the most hostile?

Answer: His uncle Abu Lahab and his wife.

Question # 65. How did the people of Makkah try to tempt the Prophet to stop preaching Islam?

Answer: By offering him money, power and promising to make him their king.

Question # 66. Who was the important person who accepted Islam shortly after the emigration to Abyssinia?

Answer: Umar Ibn Al-Khattab (RA), a wise and a powerful person of Makkah.

Question # 67. What did the Prophet (bpuh) do after the death of Abu Talib and Khadeejah (RA)?

Answer: He sought protection of the people of Taif, near Makkah, but they refused and made fun of him. They pelted him with stones and made him bleed profusely.

Question # 68. What is Isra' and Miraaj?

Answer: **Isra:** The night journey when Allah took the Prophet (bpuh) from the sacred mosque in Makkah to the spot where the Al-Aqsa mosque is, in Jerusalem, in a very short time.

Miraaj: The journey after Isra when Allah took the Prophet (bpuh) to the seven Heavens to His presence. Five times daily Salat was commanded by Allah during the Miraj (Fajr, Zuhr, 'Asr, Maghrib, 'Isha).

Question # 69. What is the old name of the City of Al Madinah?

Answer: Yathrib. Madinah means a city. (Initially, the name was Madinatun Nabi - City of the Nabi (Prophet) - subsequently shortened to only Madinah.)

Question # 70. What is the name of the village outside Yathrib (Present day Madinah) where the Prophet stayed for four days and built the first Mosque in Islam?

Answer: Quba. Known as Quba Mosque. It later came to be known as the Masjid al-Taqua (the Mosque of Reverence).

Question # 71. What was the first thing the Prophet did in Yathrib?

Answer: He asked each Muslim from Yathrib (Ansari) to take a brother, one of the Muslims from Makkah (Muhajir), and treat him as family.

Question # 72. What did the Prophet (bpuh) do in Yathrib?

Answer: He called people to Islam. Many Arab tribes accepted Islam, also some Jews and Christians. He also sent messengers to many countries calling them to Islam: Heraclius, King of the Roman Empire; Kesra, Emperor of the Persian Empire; the governor of Egypt and the King of Yemen, for example.

Question # 73. What was the first battle between the Muslims of Yathrib (Madina) and the non-believers of Makkah?

Answer: The battle of Badr.

Question # 74. When the battle of Badr took place?

Answer: It happened near Madinah on the 17th of Ramadan, the second year after Hijra (624 AD) between the Muslims and the Quraish from Makkah.

Question # 75. What is Halal?

Answer: That which is permitted and lawful and no restriction exists and the practicing of which is allowed by Allah. Practicing Halal in all matters of life will be rewarded by Allah in the Hereafter.

Question # 76. What is Haram?

Answer: That which is prohibited by Allah and unlawful in Shariah. Practicing Haram will be punished by Allah in the Hereafter.

Question # 77. What is Haram regarding food?

Answer: Flesh of dead animals (died of a natural death, killing by strangling or by beating or by falling or being gored and that which has been partly eaten by a wild beast), blood, flesh of swine and any animal which has been dedicated to any god other than Allah.

Also Haram is alcohol and any other substance that intoxicates a person.

Question # 78. What is the Islamic way of slaughtering Halal animals (cows, poultry, other fowl, camels)?

Answer: The animal should be slaughtered by a sharp object (such as a knife) which is capable of making it bleed by severing blood vessels and to mention the name of Allah for giving this bounty.

Question # 79. What are the two kinds of adornment which are prohibited for men while are permitted for women?

Answer: Gold and pure silk.

Question # 80. What is the dress code for Muslim women?

Answer: They should wear Hijab as prescribed by Shariah. It is haram for women to wear clothes which fail to cover their whole body except the hands and face.

Transparent or tightly fitted dress is also not permitted.

Question # 81. Is it Halal (permitted) to pride oneself to dress to look superior?

Answer: No.

Question # 82. Is it Halal to be excessively involved with personal beauty like tattooing, undergoing surgery for beautification, plucking the eyebrows, wearing wigs...etc?

Answer: No.

Question # 83. What is the Islamic rule regarding growing a beard for men?

Answer: To let the beard grow and to trim the moustache.

Question # 84. Does Islam prohibit keeping statues (idols) in the house?

Answer: Yes.

Question # 85. What is the Islamic ruling regarding photography?

Answer: Most Islamic jurists ruled that photographs are allowed especially for needs, such as, identity cards, passports and for instruction purposes. Photographs are not allowed for showing/displaying.

Question # 86. Does Islam allow keeping dogs as pets?

Answer: No, mainly because of health hazards.

Question # 87. Does Islam allow keeping watch dogs or using them for hunting or guarding cattle or crops?

Answer: Yes.

Question # 88. What is the Islamic rule regarding looking at the opposite sex?

Answer: Not to look with desire and to lower the gaze.

Question # 89. What is the 'awrah (private parts) of a man that should always remain covered?

Answer: It is from the navel to the knees.

Question # 90. What is the 'awrah of a woman?

Answer: Her entire body except her face and hands.

Question # 91. What is Wudu' (Ablution)?

Answer: The act of washing with clean water the hands, the mouth, the nose, the face, the arms, the hair, the ears and the feet before praying (Salat).

Question # 92. What is Tayammum (Dry Ablution)?

Answer: The act of ritual cleaning parts of the body (by sand), replacing Wudu' if one does not find or cannot use water for health reasons.

Question # 93. On whom is the fast of Ramadan obligatory?

Answer: All Muslim adults (male and female), except the insane and the invalid.

Question # 94. Who is exempt from observing the obligatory fast?

Answer: Men and women too old or too sick or their work is too hazardous to bear the hardship of a fast, but they have to feed a needy Muslim daily during the month of Ramadan or donate the equivalent.

Question # 95. What is Hajj?

Answer: The pilgrimage to Makkah in the state of Ihram and observing Wuqoof (being present) at Arafat and other prescribed actions during the first 10 days in the month of Zul-Hijja (the Islamic lunar month).

Question # 96. What is Shirk?

Answer: In Islam, shirk is the sin of idolatry or polytheism., i.e., the deification or worship of anyone or anything other than the singular God (Allah), or more literally, the establishment of "partners" placed beside Allah. It is the vice that is opposed to the virtue of Tawheed (Monotheism).

Question # 97. What is Bid'ah?

Answer:

- a) Bid'ah is opposite of Sunnah.
- b) The Islamic Sharee'ah definition of Bid'ah is: "A newly invented way [belief or action] in the religion of Islam, in imitation of the Sharee'ah (prescribed Law), by which nearness to Allah is sought, [but] not being supported by any

authentic proof - neither in its foundations, nor in the manner in which it is performed."

c) Practicing Bid'ah will lead to Jahannam (Hell-fire), Rasulullah has warned us.

Question # 98. What is Jihad means in Islam?

Answer: Jihad means struggle (effort). Not war, fighting, killing, murdering or suicide bombing.

Question # 99. What are the three questions that the angels will ask in the grave?

Answer:	(1) Who is your Rabb?	Allah
	(2) What is your Deen?	Islam
	(3) Who is your Rasul?	Muhammad

Question # 100. What are the 5 questions that each person will face on the Day of Judgment?

Answer:

- (1) How did you pass your life on earth?
- (2) How did you use your youthful days?
- (3) How did you earn your lively hood?
- (4) How did you spend your earnings?
- (5) Did you practice the Islamic ilm (knowledge) you acquired on earth?

THE END